

Code No.

V – 2335

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2025**

CSS

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

For office use only

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

For office use only

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. Any ability whose performance draws on a combined and coordinated set of cognitive and motor processes.
 - A. Habit
 - B. Level of aspiration
 - C. Aptitude
 - D. Psychomotor skills

DO NOT WRITE HERE

-
2. A relatively enduring and general evaluation of an object, person, group, issue, or concept on a dimension ranging from negative to positive
- A. Interests
 - B. Self-concept
 - C. Attitude
 - D. Values
3. What is NOT a cause for individual differences in human beings?
- A. Heredity
 - B. Self-esteem
 - C. Economic condition
 - D. Environment

- V - 2335

11. I always study hard for tests, and I know a lot of people who cheat so it's not a big deal that I cheated this time. Identify the defense mechanism.
- A. Reaction formation B. Displacement
C. Rationalization D. Regression
12. The child's reaction of anger or basic hostility toward parental indifference is a characteristic of which coping strategy?
- A. Moving-against B. Moving-toward
C. Moving away from D. None of the above`
13. Information about an individual gathered from formal scientific measurement and objective testing is called
- A. T data B. L data
C. O data D. Q data
14. Which of the following types of stimuli are commonly used in projective techniques?
- A. Structured questions B. Puzzles
C. Ambiguous stimuli D. Audio-visual stimuli
15. The careful, close examination of an object, process, or other phenomenon for the purpose of collecting data about it or drawing conclusions is called
- A. Situational tests B. Personality tests
C. Interview D. Observation
16. Which of the following brain imaging techniques uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce detailed images of brain structures?
- A. CT Scan B. EEG
C. MRI D. PET

17. In McClelland's theory of needs, the power motive refers to the desire to:
- A. Achieve success based on personal standards
 - B. Build strong relationships with others
 - C. Influence, control or have an impact on others
 - D. Seek financial gain
18. Which physiological measure is most commonly used to assess emotional arousal?
- A. Blood pressure
 - B. Galvanic Skin Response (GSR)
 - C. BMI
 - D. Lung capacity
19. A two-tailed test would be most appropriate when:
- A. The researcher predicts a specific direction of change
 - B. The researcher has no expectation about the direction of the effect
 - C. The test involves only one group
 - D. The population standard deviation is unknown
20. A factor that, if present, guarantees the occurrence of a disorder is known as:
- A. Necessary cause
 - B. Sufficient cause
 - C. Contributory cause
 - D. Risk factor
21. In the Diathesis-Stress Model, the term "diathesis" refers to:
- A. Environmental stressors
 - B. Vulnerability of developing disorder
 - C. Immediate external triggers
 - D. Protective factors

22. Agoraphobia is best described as the fear of:
- A. Being alone at home
 - B. Insects like spiders
 - C. Open or public spaces
 - D. Social interactions
23. The "fight or flight" response is primarily regulated by which system in the body?
- A. Parasympathetic nervous system
 - B. Sympathetic nervous system
 - C. Central nervous system
 - D. Somatic nervous system
24. Which neurotransmitter abnormality is most strongly linked to OCD symptoms?
- A. Dopamine depletion
 - B. Serotonin dysregulation
 - C. Excess norepinephrine
 - D. Reduced acetylcholine
25. Trichotillomania is characterized by:
- A. Compulsive skin-picking
 - B. Hair-pulling resulting in hair loss
 - C. Obsessive hand-washing
 - D. Hoarding of useless items
26. Persistent Depressive Disorder is also known as:
- A. Dysthymic Disorder
 - B. Cyclothymic Disorder
 - C. Seasonal Affective Disorder
 - D. Manic Episode
27. In Bipolar II Disorder, the individual experiences:
- A. Full manic episodes
 - B. Severe depressive episodes and hypomanic episodes
 - C. No mood fluctuations
 - D. Only mild depressive symptoms without mania

28. The paranoid subtype of Schizophrenia is primarily characterized by:
- A. Disorganized speech and behaviour
 - B. Catatonic stupor
 - C. Delusions of persecution and auditory hallucinations
 - D. Negative symptoms only
29. Which type of Delusional Disorder involves the belief that another person, usually of higher status, is in love with the individual?
- A. Persecutory type
 - B. Erotomantic type
 - C. Grandiose type
 - D. Jealous type
30. Which Cluster B personality disorder is characterized by unstable relationships, impulsivity, and intense mood swings?
- A. Narcissistic Personality Disorder
 - B. Borderline Personality Disorder
 - C. Avoidant Personality Disorder
 - D. Schizotypal Personality Disorder
31. Which of the following is a key feature of Schizoid Personality Disorder (Cluster A)?
- A. Excessive emotionality
 - B. Social detachment and limited emotional expression
 - C. Attention-seeking behaviour
 - D. Suspicion and distrust of others
32. Which dissociative disorder is marked by sudden travel away from home with inability to recall one's past?
- A. Dissociative Identity Disorder
 - B. Dissociative Fugue
 - C. Depersonalization/Derealization Disorder
 - D. Dissociative Amnesia without fugue

33. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) requires symptom duration of more than:
- A. One week
 - B. Two weeks
 - C. One month
 - D. Six months
34. Which of the following is NOT considered a stimulant?
- A. Cocaine
 - B. Amphetamines
 - C. Heroin
 - D. Nicotine
35. Which medication is commonly used to prevent relapses in individuals with alcohol dependence by causing unpleasant effects when alcohol is consumed?
- A. Naltrexone
 - B. Disulfiram
 - C. Methadone
 - D. Buprenorphine
36. Which genetic disorder is a common cause of Intellectual Disability and is characterized by the trisomy of chromosome 21?
- A. Fragile X syndrome
 - B. Turner syndrome
 - C. Down syndrome
 - D. Klinefelter syndrome
37. Which of the following is a hallmark symptom of delirium?
- A. Gradual memory decline
 - B. Sudden onset of confusion and disorientation
 - C. Consistent attention and awareness
 - D. Progressive language impairment
38. The presence of amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in the brain is indicative of:
- A. Huntington's disease
 - B. Alzheimer's disease
 - C. Vascular dementia
 - D. Parkinson's disease

39. The process by which a test is administered scored and interpreted consistently is known as:
- A. Normalization
 - B. Standardization
 - C. Validation
 - D. Calibration
40. A mental status examination typically assesses all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Appearance and behavior
 - B. Thought processes
 - C. Genetic history
 - D. Mood and affect
41. Which of the following is an example of implicit memory?
- A. Remembering your best friend's birthday
 - B. Solving a math problem using a formula
 - C. Riding a bicycle without consciously thinking about it
 - D. Recalling details from a history lesson
42. According to Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, which of the following is the virtue resolved in adolescence stage?
- A. Purpose
 - B. Fidelity
 - C. Competence
 - D. Love
43. Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes:
- A. The role of unconscious conflicts in development
 - B. How children actively construct knowledge through social interaction
 - C. How behaviour is shaped by rewards and punishments
 - D. Fixed stages of cognitive development
44. During which prenatal period does major organs and body structures begin to form
- A. Germinal period
 - B. Embryonic period
 - C. Fetal period
 - D. Neonatal period

45. Which of the following is a potential long-term effect of prenatal alcohol exposure?
- A. Low birth weight that resolves within a few months
 - B. Minor skin rashes and temporary breathing issues
 - C. Intellectual disabilities, facial deformities and behavioral problems
 - D. Vision impairment
46. A neonatal startle response that occurs in reaction to a sudden, intense noise or movement is
- A. Babinski reflex
 - B. Moro reflex
 - C. Rooting reflex
 - D. Stepping reflex
47. The “visual cliff” experiment by Gibson and Walk (1960) demonstrated that infants:
- A. Are born with full depth perception
 - B. Develop depth perception by crawling age
 - C. Cannot distinguish between different surface textures
 - D. Show no response to visual depth cues
48. Which concept occurs when children use their existing schemes to deal with new information or experiences?
- A. Accommodation
 - B. Schema
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Organization
49. Which of the following statements is True?
- A. Broca’s area located in the left frontal lobe of the brain involved in producing words
 - B. Chomsky’s LAD is a physical part of the brain
 - C. Wernicke’s area is a region of the brain’s right hemisphere involved in language comprehension
 - D. Semantics is the system of using appropriate conversation and knowledge of how to effectively use language in context

50. At what age do infants typically begin to express social smiles in response to caregivers?
- A. At birth
 - B. Around 6 months
 - C. Around 6 to 8 weeks
 - D. After 1 year
51. Scaffolding in Vygotsky's theory refers to:
- A. Providing structured support to help a child learn new tasks
 - B. The brain's ability to adapt to new environments
 - C. The range of tasks a child can perform with the help of a more skilled individual
 - D. The range of tasks that a child can perform independently
52. What is a common characteristic of career development in middle adulthood?
- A. Career exploration and job changes to find the right fit
 - B. Peak work performance and expertise in the field
 - C. Complete disengagement from professional responsibilities
 - D. Reduced work involvement or retirement planning
53. Which of the following is not a condition contributing to vocational adjustment in middle age?
- A. Achievement of a vocational goal set earlier
 - B. Feeling of security of jobs
 - C. Being forced to relocate a job
 - D. Congenial relationship with coworkers
54. The approach that analyses how environmental rewards and punishments change, shape and motivate behaviour is called the _____ approach.
- A. Biological
 - B. Cognitive
 - C. Behavioural
 - D. Sociocultural

55. In which of the following does each participant in the sample population have an equal chance of being selected for the experiment?
- A. Purposive sampling
 - B. Convenient sampling
 - C. Snowball sampling
 - D. Random sampling
56. Which of the following is not an ethic during psychological study?
- A. Debriefing
 - B. Confidentiality
 - C. Deception
 - D. Right to quit
57. Sympathetic nervous system is part of _____
- A. Central nervous system
 - B. Medulla
 - C. Peripheral nervous system
 - D. Cranial nerves
58. Which of the following is not an excitatory neurotransmitter?
- A. Serotonin
 - B. Dopamine
 - C. Glutamate
 - D. Acetylcholine
59. The place where optic nerve exits eye, where there is no photo receptors.
- A. Visual spot
 - B. Blind spot
 - C. Fovea
 - D. Iris
60. Monochromats are _____.
- A. Total colour blinded
 - B. Only red colour blinded
 - C. Only green colour blinded
 - D. People who can't distinguish red from green

61. Which of the following matches well?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (I) Gustav Fechner | (A) subliminal stimulus |
| (II) Stimulus not consciously aware | (B) JND |
| (III) Webber's law | (C) Absolute threshold |
| (IV) Top-down processing | (D) Perceptual organization |

- A. (I)-(C), (II)-(A), (III)-(B), (IV)-(D)
- B. (I)-(A), (II)-(B), (III)-(C), (IV)-(D)
- C. (I)-(D), (II)-(A), (III)-(B), (IV)-(C)
- D. (I)-(C), (II)-(D), (III)-(A), (IV)-(B)

62. X - In Ishihara test, a person without colour blindness can see a card with light dots and a numerical made of dark dots

Y- Similarity rule causes us to group the dark dots together and the prevent from seeing the figure as a random arrangement.

- A. Both X and Y are correct and Y is the cause of X
- B. Both X and Y are correct and Y is not the cause of X
- C. Only Y is correct
- D. Only X is correct

63. A monocular depth cue based on the speed of moving objects:

- A. Autokinetic effect
- B. Texture gradient
- C. Interposition
- D. Motion Parallax

64. Loss of purposeful memory before whatever trauma induces memory loss

- A. Anterograde amnesia
- B. Retrograde amnesia
- C. Retrieval memory
- D. Specific memory

65. New-parent blues
- A. New mother depression
 - B. New mother glorification
 - C. Expectation of twins
 - D. Facilitating infant adjustment
66. A baby repeating actions of significant others
- A. Initial play
 - B. Imitative play
 - C. Exploratory play
 - D. Cooperative play
67. Sex role concepts start in
- A. Babyhood
 - B. Infancy
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Late childhood
68. Low amplitude, high frequency brain wave marked by a feeling of being relaxed. Usually with eyes closed.
- A. Alpha waves
 - B. Beta waves
 - C. Delta waves
 - D. Theta waves
69. Stops breathing during sleep
- A. Narcolepsy
 - B. Somnambulism
 - C. Sleep apnea
 - D. Night terrors
70. Hypnosis is related to
- A. Concentration
 - B. Self-disclosure
 - C. Social support
 - D. Susceptibility
71. Which concept allows signs to be self-correcting over time?
- A. Correlation
 - B. Generalizability
 - C. Random assignment
 - D. Replication

72. People are often overly optimistic about what they can accomplish. This is called the _____
- A. Certainty effect
 - B. Optimistic bias effect
 - C. Planning fallacy
 - D. Zeigarnik effect
73. Knowledge structures that represent substantial information about a concept, its attributes and its relationship to other concepts.
- A. Cognitive restructuring
 - B. Cognitive psychology
 - C. Scripts
 - D. Schemas
74. The results from Milgram's experiment are generally taken to show that _____
- A. Males are physically aggressive than females
 - B. People can be sadistic
 - C. People are often resistant to situational pressures
 - D. Situational pressures can overwhelm individual differences
75. When it comes to receiving help, males are more likely to help _____ and females are more likely to help _____.
- A. Females; females
 - B. Females, males
 - C. Males; females
 - D. Males, males
76. A testable prediction about the conditions under which an event will occur is called _____
- A. Construct
 - B. Hypothesis
 - C. Theory
 - D. Variable

77. Token Economy is behaviour modification technique based on
- A. Classical conditioning
 - B. Operant conditioning
 - C. Social learning theory
 - D. Cognitive restructuring
78. A tendency to recall information better when in the same or emotional state as when it was learnt - is called
- A. Serial position effect
 - B. State dependent memory
 - C. Priming
 - D. Retroactive interference
79. The process of acquiring a conditioned response after repeated pairing of a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus is called
- A. Extinction
 - B. Spontaneous recovery
 - C. Acquisition
 - D. Generalization
80. According to interference theory, forgetting occurs due to _____.
- A. Information overload
 - B. Memory trace decay
 - C. Competition between stimulus memories
 - D. Lack of motivation
81. Who proposed the social learning theory
- A. Jean Piaget
 - B. Albert Bandura
 - C. John Watson
 - D. B.F. Skinner

82. In operant conditioning, the removal of an unpleasant stimulus to increase a behaviour is known as
- A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Negative reinforcement
 - C. Positive punishment
 - D. Negative punishment
83. Which theory suggests that language influences thought and perception?
- A. Chomsky's universal grammar
 - B. Vygotsky's social development theory
 - C. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
 - D. Piaget's cognitive development theory
84. According to social identity theory, individuals derive their self-concept from:
- A. Their personal achievements only
 - B. Their social group memberships
 - C. Their genetic traits
 - D. Their cognitive abilities
85. A person with high self-efficacy is more likely to:
- A. Avoid challenges
 - B. Give up easily
 - C. Persist in difficult tasks
 - D. Depend entirely on external motivation
86. According to research, which of the following is a major determinant of interpersonal attraction?
- A. Physical proximity
 - B. Differences in values
 - C. Avoidance of social interactions
 - D. Indifference toward others

87. The Schachter-Singer two-factor theory of emotion states that emotions depend on:
- A. Only physiological arousal
 - B. Only cognitive appraisal
 - C. Both physiological arousal and cognitive labelling
 - D. Unconscious desires
88. Which brain imaging technique is most used to measure electrical activity in the brain through electrodes placed on the scalp?
- A. fMRI
 - B. CT
 - C. PET
 - D. EEG
89. The Curve of Forgetting demonstrates the relationship between:
- A. Learning and intelligence
 - B. Time and memory retention
 - C. Motivation and learning
 - D. Emotions and memory
90. Which of the following best describes individuals high in the power motive, according to McClelland?
- A. They avoid leadership roles
 - B. They are driven by financial rewards
 - C. They seek to influence others and enjoy being in control
 - D. They prefer working alone and independently
91. What was the main aim of Solomon Asch's conformity experiment?
- A. To study obedience to authority
 - B. To understand group problem-solving
 - C. To investigate the influence of group pressure on individual judgment
 - D. To explore memory and recall

92. The mere exposure effect suggests that repeated exposure to a person will:
- A. Decrease attraction over time
 - B. Increase the likelihood of interpersonal conflict
 - C. Have no impact on attraction
 - D. Increase our liking for that person
93. The term group polarization refers to:
- A. Loss of interest in group goals
 - B. Individuals becoming more extreme in their views after group discussion
 - C. Increase in group harmony over time
 - D. Division of group tasks
94. Which of the following is a situational factor that can increase aggression in groups?
- A. Personal reflection
 - B. Empathy development
 - C. Anonymity
 - D. Strong leadership
95. In group facilitation, open-ended questions are used to:
- A. Test knowledge
 - B. Encourage deeper discussion and reflection
 - C. Limit the scope of answers
 - D. Control the group
96. Which type of group is likely to be perceived as high in entitativity?
- A. A crowd at a bus stop
 - B. A group of strangers at a seminar
 - C. A sports team with regular practices and shared goals
 - D. People waiting in line at a grocery store

97. Which of the following is an example of OCB?
- A. Completing assigned duties on time
 - B. Helping a new colleague adjust to the workplace
 - C. Taking extended breaks
 - D. Ignoring team meetings
98. Asch's study primarily demonstrated which type of social influence?
- A. Informational social influence
 - B. Normative social influence
 - C. Obedience
 - D. Compliance due to reward
99. A complementary transaction occurs when:
- A. The response comes from an unexpected ego state
 - B. Communication lines cross between ego states
 - C. The stimulus and response come from matching ego states
 - D. There is no communication at all
100. Which tool is commonly used to determine percentiles in a large data set?
- A. Pie chart
 - B. Histogram
 - C. Cumulative frequency distribution
 - D. Bar graph
-

RESPONSE SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E
41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E
61	A	B	C	D	E
62	A	B	C	D	E
63	A	B	C	D	E
64	A	B	C	D	E
65	A	B	C	D	E
66	A	B	C	D	E
67	A	B	C	D	E
68	A	B	C	D	E
69	A	B	C	D	E
70	A	B	C	D	E
71	A	B	C	D	E
72	A	B	C	D	E
73	A	B	C	D	E
74	A	B	C	D	E
75	A	B	C	D	E
76	A	B	C	D	E
77	A	B	C	D	E
78	A	B	C	D	E
79	A	B	C	D	E
80	A	B	C	D	E
81	A	B	C	D	E
82	A	B	C	D	E
83	A	B	C	D	E
84	A	B	C	D	E
85	A	B	C	D	E
86	A	B	C	D	E
87	A	B	C	D	E
88	A	B	C	D	E
89	A	B	C	D	E
90	A	B	C	D	E
91	A	B	C	D	E
92	A	B	C	D	E
93	A	B	C	D	E
94	A	B	C	D	E
95	A	B	C	D	E
96	A	B	C	D	E
97	A	B	C	D	E
98	A	B	C	D	E
99	A	B	C	D	E
100	A	B	C	D	E

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK